



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY.

**Large Set of Cactus Wren.**—On April 22, 1902, I took a set of seven eggs of the cactus wren, (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus*). This is the largest set I have ever taken. In my experience in this section I have found the usual complement of eggs to be four, sometimes five, and often only three.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, Cal.*

**Vermilion Flycatcher at Escondido.**—On April 6, 1902, I secured a male vermilion flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus*) in full spring plumage, and upon dissection found it physically in a breeding condition. When taken it was feeding with a flock of tricolored blackbirds in a marshy piece of land near the San Luis Rey River, about ten miles inland.—NELSON CARPENTER, *Escondido, Cal.*

**Arizona Goldfinch in Los Angeles County.**—Mr. Howard Robertson has recently presented me with a specimen of the Arizona goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria arizonæ*), a male bird, taken by himself at Los Angeles on February 6, 1897. This sub-species is not recorded in Grinnell's "List of Birds of the Pacific Slope of Los Angeles Co." and I have seen no record of its occurrence in this locality since that work was published, so that although its range is usually given as including southern California, it must be regarded as of very rare occurrence in Los Angeles County at least.—H. S. SWARTH, *Los Angeles, Cal.*

**Western Blue Grosbeak in Northern Colorado.**—While on a visit to my place August 15-20, 1901, Prof. A. H. Felger of Denver took a good specimen, a female, of *Guiraca caerulea lazula*, which was feeding in the orchard and the only specimen observed. There have been five or six pairs of the western blue grosbeak about the vicinity the past two weeks. I secured a few of them. They appeared to be on the move and have been observed as mated. This variety is not uncommon in some of the southeastern portions of the state, for which reason I desire to record its occurrence at this northern point.—FRED M. DILLE, *Altona, Boulder Co. Colo.*, June 18, 1902.

**Odd Gyration of Hummingbirds.**—I would like to ask if anyone has observed a sort of dance or gymnastic exercise of the hummingbird similar to that which I once witnessed? It was just after sunset of a clear, bright day in San Mateo, Cal., when I noticed a male Anna hummingbird making great circles in the air at a very rapid rate. The plane of the circle was perpendicular and I should judge it was fifteen feet in diameter. He rose somewhat more slowly than he swung down again, but the whole movement reminded me of a stone whirled at the end of a very long string. Was this to impress the female or merely for the joy of motion?—ANNA HEAD, *Berkeley, Cal.*

**The Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Colorado.**—The only record I can find for *Zamelodia ludoviciana* in the state is in Cooke's list; where a pair are recorded breeding at Longmont, Boulder Co. I now have the pleasure of recording a specimen taken in my own county (Larimer) by my cousin, L. E. Burnett, near Loveland on June 1, 1902. A pair were seen but only the male secured; this is now mounted and in his collection.

He also secured on June 7 a pair of western blue grosbeaks (*Guiraca caerulea lazula*) which is the most northern record for the state.—W. L. BURNETT, *Fort Collins, Colo.*

**Nesting of Pine Siskin in Santa Cruz Co., Cal.**—June 11, 1902, A. G. Vrooman took a set of pine siskin (*Spinus pinus*) six miles from Santa Cruz. Eggs were four, slightly incubated. The nest was sixty feet up in a pine tree and eighteen feet out from the trunk on the end of a limb; composed of weed twigs, strips of soft bark, and moss and lined with the body hair of cattle or horses. The eggs were taken with a small dip net on the end of a fishing rod. Several other pairs of birds bred in the same grove.—H. F. BAILEY, *Santa Cruz, Cal.*

**Nightingales in California; A Query.**—Spending a night in a Liverpool hotel in August 1887, I was informed by the landlady that a man had just sailed for America with a cage of 100 nightingales, which were to be turned loose in "a gentleman's park" in California. Does anyone of the members of the Club know where the "park" is, and what became of the nightingales? In driving through the famed vale of Tempe and listening to the nightingales, I could not but be struck by the similarity of the scene to our southern California canyons, and I almost fancied I was listening to our too little appreciated mockingbird. The rocks and stream looked as they

do here; the trees were almost the same,—the sacred laurel being no other than our familiar bay tree; the plane-tree our sycamore and the arbutus our madrone. Even the odor and feeling of the air was like home. Why then should not the nightingale find himself at home and prosper in California?—ANNA HEAD, *Berkeley, Cal.*

**Stragglers in Los Angeles County.**—While Mr. G. F. Morcom and myself were combining the pleasures of quail shooting with the collecting of ornithological specimens in the San Fernando Valley, on Dec. 13, 1901, we had the good fortune to secure a lark bunting. (*Calamospiza melanocorys*.) The bird was flushed out of a thick clump of cactus and shot by Mr. Morcom. It was a young female in the streaked plumage, without a trace of black, and at first we hardly knew what we had secured. On Jan. 16, 1902, I secured another not two hundred yards from where the first one was shot, and a minute or two later flushed at least three more which scattered in the thick brush and were lost sight of. This second specimen was a male, and probably an adult bird, as there were many black feathers in the wings and tail and about the head.—H. S. SWARTH, *Los Angeles, Cal.*

**Wren-Tit Building in a Tree.**—It has always been one of my traditions, strongly corroborated by experience, that the family of wren-tits invariably build nests in low bushes, near the ground, the highest observed not having been over three and one-half feet. On the morning of the 18th of April, 1902, however, I observed a wren-tit (*Chamaea f. henshawi*) carrying materials for a nest. Half an hour's watch failed to locate any particular bush that seemed to be the building site, but I noticed that the birds always flew into a live oak tree before diving into the surrounding bushes. Close approach, and several changes of position without giving offense to the busy pair, finally developed the fact that they had chosen the thick outer part of a large overhanging branch of this tree for the site of their nursery, and the height above ground of the nest was estimated at twelve feet. This morning they appeared to be nearly through with the labor of lining, and I presume the fairer partner will assume her maternal duties in a day or two. Unfortunately it will be impossible, from its situation, to watch this nest for further details. If any of the readers of THE CONDOR have discovered similar sites for nest-building appropriated by these birds it would be of general interest to know of such.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *Santa Barbara, Cal.*, April 20, 1902.

**An Unusual Sight.**—What seemed to me a sight worthy of note was observed a few mornings ago on the outskirts of this town. A man was endeavoring to burn the rather green grass on the golf links near the mission during the prevalence of a very strong north wind. While walking along the road, some half mile from the spot, I first observed the smoke rising, and soon noticed that, on the lee side of the fire, the air was dark with what appeared to be swallows, but did not at the moment connect the two incidents in my mind. Approaching from the windward side I ran into a small flight of white-throated swifts (*Aeronautes melanoleucus*) accompanied by a few Vaux swifts (*Chetura vauxi*) and a few swallows, and being too near houses to use a large charge, managed to drop a couple of the *Aeronautes* with my 32-cal. auxiliary as they were bucking against the wind. The field was burning just opposite my quarters, and on close approach the air appeared to be actually full of swallows, cliff swallows far outnumbering the other varieties, darting about in the lee of the fire and following the thin smoke for at least a quarter of a mile. All the swallows of the neighborhood seemed to have congregated on the spot. Many were actually flitting through the smoke within three feet of the smouldering blaze where the grass was too green to burn freely, though the heat must have been considerable within such a short distance of the fire.

The burning was not continued for any great length of time on this day, but was resumed on the next when the same occurrence was repeated, the only difference being that the wind being less strong and somewhat shifting the area of the smoke was greater and the birds consequently more scattered. Also on this morning a good many swifts were among the swallows, while on the previous day these had mostly kept to windward of the smoke. On the third day I was busy putting up specimens and did not notice whether there was any fire or not, but in the afternoon Mr. A. P. Redington came to call on me and was much interested at having seen a repetition of this occurrence on the way over, it being something new in his experience.

Neither of us was able to solve the phenomena. We could not ascertain whether the birds were after insects stirred up from the grass, whether they were attracted by the smoke itself, or whether they mistook fine cinders for insects. The first hypothesis seemed untenable from the fact that there could not have been enough insects from such a small area of grass as was burning to amount to much in the way of food for such an assemblage of birds, while the third seems an insult to the birds' intelligence on account of their persistency in following the smoke for several days. It really appeared as if the smoke itself or the odor therefrom was the great attraction.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *Santa Barbara, Cal.*, May 25, 1902.